

The Raymond Rustler

VOL. 7.

RAYMOND, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY, 29, 1909

NO. 35

A TERRIBLE WRECK.

Pittsburg, Jan. 23.—A fearful wreck has occurred on the Pennsylvania road at Sumnerhill, sixteen miles up the Allegheny mountains, east of Johnson. About 12.30 this morning the second section of the Chicago freight known as train No. 07, coming down the Allegheny mountains crashed into the first section which had stopped for a block, which had refused to work.

At this hour a report from Johnston reports that at least twenty persons were killed and twice as many injured, while the railroad officials claim that only three were killed.

The rear car on the first section, which was smashed to splinters by the second section, from New York to Nashville, Tenn., and which was supposed to have been switched off at Pittsburg for the southern route.

A train of passengers left Johnston for the scene of the wreck and one also left Altoona coming over the mountains the other way. The scene of the wreck is near Mineral point where the great wreck of two years ago took place, in which 60 persons, most of them from the west, were injured, but none were killed.

A later despatch from Johnston says: The Pullman conductor, the porter and one passenger were killed and scores injured in the rear end collision on the Pennsylvania railroad, when two sections of the train westbound, collided between Johnston and Southfork early today. Train No. 21 was run in 2 sections. The first section was wrecked by a rock falling on the track in front of the freight train. The first section crashed into the freight, and the second section crashed into the first section.

GALGARY BIG SEED FAIR

All farmers and others interested in grain growing should not fail to attend the Provincial Seed Fair at Calgary on February 3rd, 4th and 5th. Public meetings will be held on Thursday afternoon and evening, February 4th, and on Friday morning, Feb. 5th, at which topics relative to grain growing will be discussed. The department has been successful in securing the services of Professor L. H. Bolley, of the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, who will deliver addresses at these meetings. Professor Bolley is a noted agriculturalist, of long standing and a special effort should be made to hear him. Addresses will also be given by George Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner, Arch Mitchell, of Indian Head, and other prominent men.

Correspondence

The following is a letter handed to us for publication, being addressed to the members of the Raymond Military Band, from Mr. A. Powell, who is on a mission,

16 Lawrence St., Cromwell Road, Belfast, Ireland

Dear Bros. and Fellow Bandmen:

It is with great pleasure that I write you at this time. I have been very busy and could not write sooner but have thought of you and your kindness towards me many times. I had a very pleasant trip both on land and sea. I had the pleasure of hearing the Italian Band in Salt Lake city before leaving. I saw my interesting sights on my way at Omaha, Council Bluffs, Chicago, Niagara Falls, Boston, and Portland. At the latter place I had the pleasure of hearing a good violinist play. I also heard a fine male quartette, and an excellent tenor singer. I was sick two days at sea, Bill Rouse can tell the way that goes.

I landed in Liverpool Dec. 20th, at 3 p.m., and was glad to get on land. At a meeting in Liverpool I was appointed to labor in Ireland. So I am now in the city of Belfast. It is a large city with a population of over 400,000 and is a very beautiful place. Trees, lawns, grass, hedges, flowers, etc., are all green, and makes Ireland one of the prettiest places in the world. There are many beautiful drives and parks, which make it a very pretty place. On coming to Ireland I met Dave Powellson. We labored together two weeks that Dave was sent to Newtonards, and I will remain in Belfast. We spent the holidays in a quiet but enjoyable way. Some of the saints gave us turkey and a fine plum pudding. The landlady cooked it and the President was chief waiter and we all did our part to devour our share of the turkey until there was nothing but the skeleton left and it was a lot out at that. At night we attended the Pantamie "Jack and Jill" which was very good. There was about 60 girls in it and the scenery and costumes were very rich. My musical education will be somewhat neglected for a while as it takes a great amount of study to meet the opposition we come up against. My advice to the church members and all the band is to study the things that pertain to the gospel. That which will fit and prepare you for the mission field should be the chief aim and also for a higher ideal of life. I take great joy in my labors, my knowledge of the gospel is increasing and my testimony is growing stronger in the work. We are treated well in most of places and may be able to accomplish a good work and bring many souls into the church. We see great numbers of men, women and boys barefooted and begging, many drink and are physical wrecks from the liquor until they have become so low that they live worse than cattle. Boys and young men of Raymond you should think yourselves blessed, to have the comfortable houses and surroundings that you have, and could you see the conditions existing in the world caused by drink you would thank God that you live in a place where such does not exist.

Wishing the band and people success and happiness and may you become second to no band in Alberta is the wishes of your fellow laborers,

Albert H. Powell.

Prohibition in Utah.

Measure Expected to Carry Easily.

Salt Lake, Jan. 24th.—Prohibition shall be state wide and absolute is the intent of a bill introduced in the lower branch of Utah's legislative Assembly. The measure which was drawn under the direction of the anti-alcohol league of this city, and which is supposed to have the endorsement of the more influential members of the dominant church in Utah, is drastic in the extreme.

Under its provisions the manufacture, sale or free dispensing of intoxicants is prohibited. To obtain liquor from druggists it will be necessary to present a special pre-prescription, which must be filed with the county clerk. Violations of the law will be construed as misdemeanor.

Supporters of the prohibition bill assert that two-thirds of the members of the house are pledged in its favor.

THE G.N.R. TO MODEL FARM AT STIRLING

D. D. Mann, vice-president of the C. N. R., and M. G. McLeod, general manager, interviewed the members of the cabinet at the parliament buildings this week in Edmonton. The officials are entirely satisfied with the proposals which the Rutherford government has made for the extension of branch lines and had the intention to discuss them with the government as to what branch lines are desired by the most farmers.

The result of the interview is not definitely known, but it is understood that at least three branch lines have been decided upon. At an early date as possible; line will be projected from Edmonton north west to Fort Assiniboine, on the Athabasca river and eventually to Lesser Slave lake and Peace River country. This will tap the great north country where settlement is retarded on account of the impossibility of getting the produce of the settlers to market. This year the production of the settled area in the north was far in excess of what could be marketed and consequently the country has been at a standstill.

The government have looked favorably upon the claims of the people in the east of the province and north of the Saskatchewan river. It is understood that they will build a line from a point near the eastern boundary to Edmonton north of the Saskatchewan river throughout the whole distance. This branch will open up the country north east of Edmonton.

The third line will probably run from Strathcona to Calgary, making a wide detour to the east to penetrate that great area where settlers have been flocking in by creating numbers each year.

These lines show that the C. N. R. look upon Edmonton as the great central point in the development of the province, as all three of the lines have a terminus in Edmonton. Other lines will undoubtedly be built by the company but it is not known in what direction they will take.

The government is giving a great deal of attention to the needs of

The A. Bolnstedt Co., of Minneapolis, have purchased a section and a half of land near Wells Stirling south of Stirling, which they are going to operate as a demonstrating farm, raising winter wheat only.

They will plant 400 acres more this spring as a demonstration set of model. They expect to run a farm that will be model in every way.

Mr. L. E. Townsend, who was superintendent of the Wells Land and Cattle company's farm, will be the farm superintendent, and will not only superintend the farming on the demonstrating farm, but will also superintend the farming on the Co-Operative Wheat Company's lands south of Raymond.

The Co-Operative Wheat Ranch Co. is a farming company formed by the Bolnstedt company, and consists principally of Wisconsin and Minnesota people. It has a capital of \$50,000 and will raise winter wheat exclusively. At least 1500 acres will be broken up this season.

The company not only intend to assist in selling Sunny Southern Alberta land, but they intend to help develop the country as well.

They have also engaged a contractor, Mr. David F. Rodin, who will build model farm buildings on the demonstration farm. Buildings will also be erected for customers, and upon lands which the company expect to sell.

the province as a whole for railway facilities. They are well aware of the difficulties that confront the rancher and farmer in the north and it is altogether likely that branch lines of the C. P. R. and other lines will be projected there. The railway bill will be brought before the house in a course of a few days and is then that the whole policy of the government will be disclosed.

Telegraphic Briefs

Geo. Machon, a well known Calgary old timer, is dead.

The Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons decided to hold its next annual convention at Toronto in February, 1910.

Matthew M. Walsh died at Ottawa, aged 74 years. He was Secretary to Hon. George Coogan, throughout the government career.

A militia order issued today authorizes the formation of the 16th Light Horse Cadet Corps, with headquarters at Grenfell, Sask.

It is stated on good authority that the C. P. R. has acquired all the lands it needs for terminals in Prince Albert, Sask.

The Vancouver Board of Trade tendered a luncheon to Mr. D. D. Mann, of the Canadian Northern last week.

It is likely that the Japanese squadron of eight ships will visit Australia early in 1910.

A test case will be tried in Edmonton this week in connection with the recent order issued by the Chief of Police there, forbidding the operation of slot machines in that city.

SHIPMENT OF GRAIN

P. J. Russell, managing director of the Vancouver - Prince Rupert Meat Company, Limited, has spent the past week at different points in Alberta for the purpose of purchasing live cattle to supply the company's trade in British Columbia.

Mr. Russell was in Calgary and said that he had secured about fifteen hundred head of prime beef cattle which will be shipped to the coast to be slaughtered.

The cattle this year, he said, are the best beef I have seen in the west country. A great many farmers are feeding grain this winter and have their export stock which is shipped to the coast to be slaughtered.

The prices for ordinary cattle are about the same as last year, but superior animals bring better prices.

The company has ten ships at different points in the province, including Prince Rupert and Vancouver, and purchases only the choicest beef animals from the Alberta farmers.

The question of the Western movement of Alberta grain, Mr. Russell says is causing great interest in Vancouver, and the business men appear to realize the advantage it would be to the trade of the city in bringing to that port a large increase in number of vessels.

The Vancouver Board are discussing the project and the probabilities are that some plan will be arrived at for the erection of terminal shipping facilities in the way of elevators, etc. If the scheme proves feasible.

LEGISLATURE AT WORK

The last session of the first Legislature has every indication of being a most memorable one in the history of the province. All the members are in a state of anticipation as to the legislature that is to come before the house and the bearing it will have in their particular constituency.

First place is given to the government railway policy. Almost every constituency in the house can present a reasonable claim for railway extension.

The strong claims of the south are sure to be considered in the Government's railway policy, but as yet no information can be gathered as to what territory will be given the preference. It is understood that the railway bill will not be before the house until the latter part of the session and until then most of the information will be held in abeyance.

The redistribution Bill and the accompanying election bill are other matters on the order book of the Legislature. It is understood that thirteen new constituencies are to be formed, making a total of thirty-eight seats in the house after the coming election. A committee on which both parties will be represented, will be appointed by the house to finally draft the redistribution bill.

The report of the Pork commission will not be ready to be placed on the table for a few days. It has left the hands of the commissioners some days ago, but so voluminous is it that the final draft will not be ready as soon as anticipated.

As intimated by the premier in his speech in the house last week, the report will recommend the establishment of packing plants in the province on the co-operative plan. Certain requirements in connection with the establishment of such plants will have to be met by the farmers interested, and if they met them satisfactorily, the government will go ahead and carry the scheme into operation.

CHEAP RATES TO FAIR

Arrangements has been made with the railway companies whereby by convention rates will apply to all attending the fair. In order to get advantage of the se rates, the visitor must purchase a single first class ticket from his station to Calgary and procure a standard certificate from the station agent. This certificate must be presented to the secretary of the fair in order to procure the reduced return ticket. Visitors travelling over two lines of railway will have to procure a ticket and certificate from each railway.

Raymond Rustler

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All official advertisements, such as Dr. Laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assessments and Government and Corporation Notices, and all legal notices inserted, per line, per line, subsequent insertions less per line.

All orders for discontinuing contract advice must be handed in writing to the office.

FRED FORD, Manager.

Friday, January 29, 1909

It is said that by the Alberta farmers shipping their grain west to Vancouver, instead of east to Fort William, for shipment to the British Isles, that they can ship for six cents a bushel cheaper. This should be a great boom for Alberta, and no doubt Vancouver will get the business. It is rumored that an American company has already been organized to build elevators in that city.

The decision of the Railway Commission regarding the express rates will be met with approval from the merchants of the west, who have had many cases of complaint in the past. Business men as well as the public generally, will always insist upon fair rates and reasonable, modern methods of doing business. Complaints throughout the Dominion have been pretty much along similar lines, and the following are some of the charges laid against the companies at the investigation in Toronto: Lack of business methods double charging, excessive rates, utter indifference as to prompt shipment and delivery, collusion in increasing the prices and discrimination against certain districts and cities, wholesale destruction of merchandise through careless handling and even threatening employees with dismissal if they attempted to deliver or collect packages outside of certain prescribed boundaries. The complaints represented wholesale milliners and lobster merchants, fruit growers, pop manufacturers, hardware establishments, etc., and came from various parts of the province.

It is a common occurrence to hear people refer to certain parts of Alberta as "dry" and other parts as "mixed farming" leaving the impression that there are clearly defined lines bounding the different territories, that within those lines the class of farming is distinctly determined. This notion is dissipated by the

first report of the director of the experimental farm at Lethbridge. Mr. Fairfield makes it clear that on any one farm there may be land that must be treated after the approved method of the dry farms and other portions that are well adapted for irrigation. Such conditions involve more than ordinary study and attention to details. Generally, when a man masters any one system of farming, he considers he is doing fairly well, but a man who has settled in Southern Alberta has a double task, he must know how to make land produce under irrigation conditions, and how to get crops from land that cannot be irrigated, and if the rainfall is not sufficient, how to bring a crop to maturity when the ordinary methods of cultivation are practised. He must learn how to handle his land when moisture is applied from the top and when it is altogether drawn from the bottom. True, some farmers are so located that they need master only one system, while others have not the choice of using a different method on different soil, but will have to be prepared to adopt dry farming methods on land that has been yielding fairly good crops under the ordinary system of cultivation.

It is reported from Panama that some serious engineering difficulties have been encountered in the digging of the canal, and that in consequence the big ditch may in consequence be delayed in completion. Canada has some interest in the ship channel, which the American government is cutting across the isthmus of Panama more than a good many Canadians imagine. That, in all human probability, will be a route to Europe from the western prairies, long before we have any other, except the eastern one via lake and rail.

It seems rather surprising, but it is a fact nevertheless, that wheat from Alberta and Saskatchewan can be hauled to Vancouver, loaded on steamers, transported down the coast to Panama, unloaded there and taken via railway, the thirty miles across the isthmus, reloaded on steamer on the Atlantic side and laid down in Liverpool in as good good time as it can be taken over the rail, lake, rail and ocean route, via Port Arthur, Georgian Bay and Montreal to the same market. And the handling is no greater either. Every bushel of grain going east through the regular channel now has to be handled seven times from the wagon to the warehouses at Liverpool. It would need loading and unloading as many times via the Panama route.

Fifty days are required now to move grain from Vancouver, via the coast route, and isthmus railway, to Liverpool. With the completion of the ship canal across the thirty mile connecting strip between the two continents, this time will be materially shortened. This country has a good deal of interest in the Panama canal. It will have more when we get other railways in operation across the mountains and better grades and better freight rates from the prairies westward to the sea.

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Why I am off to HAWKINS Blacksmith Shop. He has a Professional man that can do all kinds of good work and is an expert Horse-shoer.
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Sunday School at 10 a.m.
Afternoon Service at 2 p.m.
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All are welcome.
JOHN F. ANDERSON, Bishop
Presbyterian Church
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Raymond 7:30 p.m.
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11

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Used once a week and rubbed well into the roots of the hair with the finger tips.
Savoderm Soap
Will quickly cure Dandruff and restore the Scalp to a healthy condition.
Rinse the hair well in warm water after each shampoo, and dry thoroughly. SAVODERM SOAP is absolutely pure and contains medicinal ingredients prescribed by the medical profession for the prevention of dandruff and scalp diseases.
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Moderate Prices.
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CURRENT TOPICS.

Petro-mor gas, the invention of a British scientist is destined to work wonders if even half of what Joseph C. Stephens writes about in the *Plymouth* be true. Mr. Stephens has examined the invention and declares that from 50 to 75 per cent can be saved on gas bills by its use. The gas is made by the combustion of air with a small proportion of petrol vapor, the resultant mixture, according to the inventor's report, being highly illuminating, nonexplosive, without smell, and without injurious effects if inhaled. The gas costs less than one English shilling (six cents) a thousand cubic feet to produce. A 125 cubic foot burner when in use costs one-fifth of a cent an hour and will light a large room. At a cost of five cents enough gas can be supplied to a radiator for the heating of an ordinary room during eight hours. A producing plant capable of supplying twenty-five cubic feet of gas for about \$100. Aside from the economy involved it would seem that this invention would find some one long-felt wants—a gas that will not blow up the fellow who is hunting a leak with a lighted match, and that can be blown out by the man from the backwoods without calling for the services of the coroner.

One of the most important lessons that experience teaches is that on the whole and in the great majority of cases, success in life depends more on character than on intellect or fortune. Many brilliant exceptions, no doubt, tend to obscure the rule and some of the qualities of character that succeed the best may be united with grave vices or defects; but on the whole the law is one that cannot be questioned, and it becomes more and more apparent as civilization advances. Temperance, industry, integrity, frugality, self-reliance and self-restraint are the means by which the great and good men rise from poverty to comfort, and the nations in which they are most diffused that in the long run are the most prosperous.

Chance and circumstance may do much. A happy climate, a fortunate association, a favorable attitude in the course of commerce, may vastly influence the prosperity of nations; anarchy, agitation, unjust laws, and fraudulent enterprise may offer many obstacles to individual or even of class gain, but ultimately it will be found that the nations in which the solid individual virtues are cultivated are the most respected pass all others in the race. The moral basis of character was the true foundation of the greatness of ancient Rome, and that that foundation was ragged the period of her decadence. The solid, parsimonious, and industrious qualities of the French peasantry have given their country the recuperative force which has enabled its greatness to survive the countless follies and extravagances of its rulers.

Character, it may be added, is especially prominent in those kinds and degrees of success that affect the greatest numbers of men and in the most largely their real happiness in the success of their life. A high level of material comfort, which makes domestic life stable and happy; which makes for a man the respect and confidence of his neighbors. If we have learned that it is a matter of degrees, it is a matter of degrees of different qualities often gain splendid prizes, it is still true that if a man is a few walks in life in which a character of the highest completeness is not a leading element of success. In the paths of ambition that may be pursued by the few, intellectual qualities at course, personal power and power that spring from it, or the tact and judgment which make men skillful in seizing opportunities, and which, of all intellectual qualities, are most closely allied

HEALTHY LIVING.

NUTRIMENT-POISONING.

Poisoning by nutmeg is not so ancient as one need stand in awe of, for this spice is usually not found in a form that adapts it for medicinal purposes. It is a small, canaliculate and sharp-toothed small nut. Nutmeg poisoning, however, does actually occur at times, and when it does occur it is not at all a joke. A rather amusing report of twenty-five cases published in recent medical literature, and the science of probabilities shows that there are usually ten unreported cases of any unusual occurrence in one that is published. This form of poisoning is therefore not so very rare.

Nutmeg is sometimes ground in large quantities, especially in bakeries and in some households even it is kept in powdered form. Mace, which grows in the same symptoms, is sometimes carelessly nibbled in amount sufficient to cause unpleasant results; a teaspoonful of this spice has been known to induce serious symptoms, and a single nutmeg powdered may poison a child.

Nutmeg is superior in its effects, and the chief symptom of poisoning by it, or mace, is drowsiness, followed by stupor, and in some cases, a controllable desire to sleep, and although in the beginning the patient may be restless by his speech in a loud voice, he soon becomes stupid.

Sometimes before the stupor there is delirium, or drowsy, meaning that the patient is in a state of five or six hours after the poison is taken, and may be preceded by unpleasant results; a teaspoonful of this spice has been known to induce serious symptoms, and a single nutmeg powdered may poison a child.

It is a child is known to have swallowed a large quantity of nutmeg or mace, it is well to induce vomiting to get rid of the poison, and if this fails, the patient should be bled, and the treatment will consist in the application of hot bottles and other means to the chest.

Brain repair goes on during sleep. People often find that after working hard all day, then go to bed and find that their brains are very likely to be "made up" by morning. More sleep is what you need.

For all nervous headaches hot fomentations are most comforting and restorative. They may be better than cold applications. When headaches are not cured by simple means a doctor should be consulted. They mean something, the application of them to the nape of the neck, as well as to the forehead, will give more relief than is due to the forehead only. The heat to the spinal cord reaches the brain.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

Turpentine for Fresh Cuts—An excellent remedy. It takes out the poison without any pain. An indiarubber bottle filled with nearly boiling water will relieve the pain of an internal pain of the prostate. For bruises, bathing the injured part in warm water is most desirable, if applied at once. Headaches may frequently be relieved by fomenting the head and temples with very hot water. A hot-water bath, too, will prevent all ill-effects of fatigue. The woman who burns herself in the kitchen, and who is the cause of the egg. The white of an egg put over the burn to exclude the air at once, and the yolk of an egg beaten up with glycerine is most soothing. If such a mixture is arranged and put over the burn for a long time. It should be well corked and before using it should be well corked.

Her Father—"You must remember, sir, that we only have one daughter." Her Sister—"Well, I—er—er—only want one, sir."

A STRONG MAN OF CANADA.

TALES THEY TELL OF D. D. MANN, NATION BUILDER.

One of the Men-When the New Westlands—Developing a Young Man.

Among Canada's nation builders there is no one whose picture is as fine as that of D. D. Mann, railroad builder and developer of new territories. Many stories of his physical progress, business sagacity and enterprise are told, writes a Toronto correspondent, of the New York Sun.

It is related of him that as a boy of 19 he invented a town in Ontario where an athletic tournament was in progress. The recognized champions of the country were giving an exhibition, and the young man in his boots, drill coat and red flannel shirt entered the competition. In spite of the laughter which his appearance provoked when he undertook to contend for the honors with the property dressed for the occasion, he won the heavy-weight events.

Later, when working in a sawmill on the coast of British Columbia, a public subscription was started to help him to get on his feet, and his favorite way of showing his appreciation was to catch hold of the dock into the water.

Early in life he became recognized as a man of great energy. He ever handled a broadaxe in either the Canadian or the Michigan lumber camps, and his rugged features as an employer of labor was when he undertook to supply railroads for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

WITH A GANG OF MEN, of which he was the head and he was in charge of a large number of men. As spring approached he suddenly realized that he could not get his men to work the snow melted he would be unable to get his pay for another

Hastening to Winnipeg, he employed a number of farmers and labor teams to dig him out of the snow. When the day for shipping the horses arrived he found that his men were not available, and that had been contracted for by a rival. At least a week would be lost before the Canadian Pacific Railway would be able to get his men.

Being a man of force determination, he did not propose to be stopped by any petty difficulties. He at the station master to bring up the car to the usual place for loading lumber.

There was a flat car loaded with baled hay next to the empty box car. He ordered the men to throw down the bales and pile them up against the platform, so that the horses could get to the platform. He then began to load them.

While the work was in progress a man came along the platform leading a horse and started down to the platform. He had ground over his head. The future nation builder saw the horse and hurried him over the horse in the car.

When the horse was in the car, the man who had been with him was unmarked. As the last horse was being put in his hind legs, the man who had been with him was unmarked. As the last horse was being put in his hind legs, the man who had been with him was unmarked.

PUSHED HIM INTO THE CAR. As he turned around and was mopping the sweat from his brow the man whom he had hurried along the platform came up and pleaded for him to let him have the horse.

He said, "I belong to the horse and I got on the platform. I have no horse in there and the other is with the other gang. Now I am in a fix. I can't go with either one of you."

THE PROUD BOSS OF AN OLD ENGLISH INN.

Superstitions Tribes of East Africa.

Never Let Fires Go Out.

At Salapote, near Osmelung, in the Shannan tribes of Western Siam, the Chequers, which, despite its name, are not Chequers, but are a kind of fire, are the possession of something about as unique as so far as English superstitions are concerned.

The treasure boasted by the Chequers Inn is nothing less than a fire which has been kept for over a century. It is a fire which has been kept for over a century. It is a fire which has been kept for over a century.

The only British rival to the "eternal fire" of Salapote comes from the "eternal fire" of Salapote. It is a fire which has been kept for over a century. It is a fire which has been kept for over a century.

FOR THE SUPERSTITIONS. To make tea too strong is a sign of a good friend. If you make it too weak, then you will lose friends.

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YOUNG FOLKS.

HUNGRY BILLY.

ALIGHT FOR FOUR YEARS.

A Bradford man, known to the writer, has kept his study fire going for seven months, as the result of which the fire has been a great success. He has been a great success. He has been a great success.

DEBRECEN, in Hungary, is a fire which has lasted for thirty-seven years. It is kept up in consequence with an old custom existing in the family of M. Ayari, a local land proprietor. When M. Ayari was born, thirty-seven years ago, the fire was lighted. It was not extinguished until his death.

UNDERNEATH THE GROUND. In Siam is a fire which has not only lasted for years, but has "lived" descendants. In a Buddhist temple in the city of Bangkok, a fire has been kept for over a century.

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**DOES SLAVERY EXIST IN THE
BRITISH DOMINIONS?**

It is one of the delusions of modern civilization that slavery does not exist. But there are in the world to-day thousands of black slaves laboring under the most atrocious form of forced labor, which is only accentuated by the absurd attempts to make them officially free by means of legal documents couched in phraseology the negroes cannot possibly understand.

The irony of the whole traffic is that everything is done on a legal basis. There is a special Government agent at Angola, whose duty it is to prevent the exploitation of slaves. He, of course, will not admit that slavery exists.

But the negroes think otherwise. Their fate is one of lifelong hard labor, though they are engaged as laborers on the plantation for a certain number of years at what appears to be a reasonable wage. This wage, it is alleged, is never paid, and the "legal slave" knows that he will never get it. At the

of the sword he signs an agreement he cannot read engaging himself body and soul to the traders. Once on the island he never leaves, for at the end of his period of five or seven years the farthest of signing on is again gone through and so on until he is too old, where he is sent back to his primeval dwelling not a penny the richer for his life of labor. It is very seldom that any of these slaves live to old age. Five years is generally enough for the strongest.

To avoid the paying of wages

system of fairs is introduced, which the worker cannot possibly escape losing his nominal wages. Floggings are, of course, everyday occurrences, women suffering worse than men. They live in huts which are not engaged in the fields, and even if the wretched creatures could escape their guards they would be utterly unable to leave the island. Thus the geographical position saves the owners thousands of dollars.

King Leopold derives nearly \$5,000,000 each year from his Congo property, and most of this huge

"BEARING THE PRISONER

DARING, indeed, was this poacher. Not content with snaring several rabbits upon the barracks grounds, he now ventured within view of the sentries. It did not take the gallant soldier boys long to start a chase after the rabbit thief. But the

sum is, according to missionaries and others, made out of

of helpless slaves, who are forced to bring in so much rubber each month to the Belgian monarch's agents. The same farce of so-called voluntary signing-on is gone through here, and, of course, a certain price is paid for the rubber, but the dealers are anything but extravagant when treating with natives. Not to put too fine a point upon it, the valuable product

obtained for next to nothing by King Leopold's representatives, and the natives require persuasion to induce them to find the rubber for the white man. It is this 'persuasion' which has led to the international protest against the Congo atrocities. Very often the persuaders have not stopped at torture and mutilation when dealing

Great Britain is a sort of overlord of Zanzibar, but we still have great difficulty in putting down slavery in the Sultan's dominion. The latter was educated in England and to a certain extent sympathized with British ideas of freedom. But there is the revenue to be considered, and so slavery, slightly disguised, exists in Zanzibar. Late last year the dealers have learned the Portuguese trick of making the negro sign an indenture form, thus binding him to work for a stipulated salary for a

The trade is, of course, the most profitable in the world, for good slaves fetch tempting prices, and whether the human chattel is disposed of in his career. It costs very little to secure the victims, and owing to the absence of railways the slaves are compelled to march to their destination. Feeding is not a serious item of expenditure; the surrounding country will provide enough food for the "niggers."

From the top of the sapling the poacher mocked the soldiers, who grouped around the base of the young

In the case of a negro who looks likely to retain his physical fitness until the end of the journey little trouble is taken, and he is left to shift for himself in the matter of food. The weaklings, however, must be fattened up, if possible, and so the dealer gives them some attention. Even then this means that his profits will probably be quadrupled, so the extra expenditure is justified. The market price of slaves vary from \$20 for a weak boy to \$250 or \$500 for a black Hercules who gives promise of standing the strain of forced labor. Women cost between \$25 and \$100.—London Tit-Bits.

**Chinese Methods of Protecting
Them from Thieves.**

The great agricultural problem in China is how the farmer can best protect their crops. Of all the various crops which are grown in China there are not more than two which do not give the owner anxiety for fear they are stolen. The heads of sorghum and millet can easily be clipped off; nothing is easier to do spoil than a field of sweet potatoes. Melons are an easy prey to thieves. In all the wards of the city, marauders and thieves of the fields are not exempt from night visits. Where the population is densest the anxiety to which the thief is carried passes belief. From these villages when the town is tight a crowd of men, women and children are forthwith assembled to the extent of workers the early morning.

In the face of this difficulty farmers have been obliged to band together to protect themselves from the ravages of the poor, and they have formed societies for watching the cross. The villages which have entered the association usually proclaim the fact by painting upon the side of some conspicuous temple four characters which signify that the fields are looked after in co-

tree, tried vainly to reach him with their bayonets. The thief slung his bag among the branches and made himself

Not long was he to remain so, however, for one of the clever soldiers simply pulled the sapling out by its roots.

mon. Sometimes a number is used which tells the number of persons who will watch the property day and night. When a fixed number of persons is employed the expense is shared by the village, tax being placed upon the land, and each taxpayer gives the direct rate of the amount of land he owns. The persons belonging to these leagues are sworn to seize any one who may be found stealing the property.

ure to do this makes it necessary for the member guilty of the crime to pay the fine as if he had committed the theft himself. Certain head men from the village comprise a court before whom offenders are taken, tried and punished. No regular way of punishing offenders is carried out, the most frequent one is a flogging graded according to the amount taken and the financial standing of the culprit. The fine must be paid at once or the prisoner makes good his escape. It is not impossible that he may be confined in a cage for a month or two.

Whatever measures are taken for the protection of crops, the rights of the league are also very rigid as to the amount of gleanings which must be left in the field for the poor. Even the length of the stubble which shall remain after a crop is harvested is regulated by rule. In districts where the graham is cultivated it is customary to strip off the lower leaves, the grain may have a better

to rin. These leaves are
prized as food for animals.
day on which the stripping
leaves takes place any one may
ter the field of any one else
strip the leaves from the p
provided he does not go abo
stipulated height on each p
The day is regulated by the le
and no one, be he rich or p
allowed to anticipate the day.
day before the stripping a wa
gong is sounded in the vill
and next day the main busine
every one is leaf stripping.
important than this is the re

roots. And with their prisoner clinging affrightedly to the tree, he and his quarters marched the grenadiers. The officer of the guard didn't laugh aloud when the queer boy was brought before him, but you may believe that his smile was a broad one.

tion in regard to cotton picking. This crop is perhaps the only one raised in the empire which is absolutely necessary to every one of its inhabitants. It is considered the prerogative of the poor to pick cotton wherever they may find it on a certain date—a date which is, of course, regulated by the laws. This day is called "relaxation of punishment," because the fine is not to be enforced.

Paris has its infants' club, where the babe about town may, on an idle afternoon; but it is not until he comes a good second with his mother for children. This hotel is known as the Norland Nurseries. It is in suites of two rooms, the children of the well-to-do may find a town address while parents are travelling or enduring unamiable climates. The guests range from atoms of a month or so to veterans of eight or nine, and each child has a day and night nurse to attend to themselves. There are six of these, preparing a goodly number of meals for some eighteen children. The babe of the bottle period can be nursed at a cost of from \$4 to \$10 a week. When teething is past the fees vary from \$175 to \$500 a month.

Abbots Bromley, in Staffordshire. Every year at the village was dance is still held in the village of the horn dance is the mists of history, but it has traced back as far as the eleventh century. Until the seventeenth century it was practiced at Christmas, on New Year's day and Twelfth day. In the time of Henry VIII, the dance was performed in front of the church for every Sunday and a collection for the poor was taken from the spectators.

Using Their New French *line*.
Votes for women is apparently not what French women *and* for. During the last few months, for the first time, women, as well as men, employed in trade and business had by a new law a vote for the election of "Conseils de Prudhommes," which are special commercial courts.

The ballots closed on Oct. 31 last. The returns show that only twenty-four per thousand women availed themselves of their new privilege. Moreover, this small minority consists entirely of female clerks employed in one or two large banks whose names in every case had been put on the list by their employers. Not one single woman engaged in trade or taken the trouble even to enter her name in the registers. The same thing has happened before in a similar case, that of the election judges on the tribunal of commerce, for which women established in

The matter is an important one, all trade disputes are decided by that tribunal. Yet, up to date, exactly eight women have put their names down on the registers out of the thousand who are principals or partners in business of their own in France, where there are probably more trade and industrial undertakings in feminine hands than any

Perhaps that is why they present a sublime indifference toward the suffrage. Having so much of the business of the country in their own hands, or in their husbands' which for a French woman is, as a rule, exactly the same thing, they have the substance, and they as yet look upon the suffrage as the shadow.

**Public Sentiment in Spain Against
the Trocadero's Trust.**

The trust formed by the bull fighters of Spain, who refuse to go into a ring where bulls of the dangerous Miura breed are used, has had an amusing development.

Patrons of the bull rings have formed a rival trust, and have bound themselves not to go to a bull fight where there is not at least one Miura bull loosened in the ring.

the grand toreadors of the past would never have confessed cowardice of this kind, and tried to exclude the dangerous bulls from the ring.

Between the toreadors' trust on the one side and the spectators' trust on the other, the proprietors of the bull rings are in an embarrassing position.

Although a married man may never have been a witness in a lawsuit, he usually knows what it is to be cross-examined.

"I suppose he clasped you in his arms when the canoe upset?" "No, quite the opposite." "Quite the opposite?" "Yes; the canoe upset when he clasped me in his arms."

SH!

I WILL HIDE IN BARREL AND SHOOT DRIVE MINISTER W/UT!

UMSK!

GET HAMMER AND NAILS AND HEAD UP THIS HUB!

ONE-SKI

THE GREAT ESCAPE

ROYAL GUARDS

CHOMPSKI!

FINE PICKLED PORKSIS

JING BOWIE! HELPSKI!

VWOV.

CRIMBS!

REVENGESKI!

ROYAL CASTLE

ROYAL TOILET

NO BAG

WASH HANDS

BY BRIDGE

CALL AGAIN

CEAR'S PRIVATE PIG PEN

WELCOME!

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Owing to a breakdown with our press we are a day late in issuing this week.

Mr. C. W. Card has disposed of some of his valuable horses to M. L. Shover, of Lethbridge.

Rev. J. J. Cameron held service in the Presbyterian church at Magrath last Sunday.

Mr. A. E. Fawns, of Stirling, spent a couple of days in town this week.

Subject for next Sunday evening in the Presbyterian church, "Some old Wells."

The Boys Band held a very successful practice on Wednesday evening under the leadership of Mr. Rouse.

Messrs. C. W. Card and Luskomb spent a couple of days this week in Lethbridge on business.

McDuffee Bros. and Co. have opened up a new lot of beautiful illustrated post cards. Call and inspect.

Mayor Rivers is attending the convention of the municipalities this week held in Edmonton. He will be home on Monday.

The moving picture show billed for here last Saturday evening never put in an appearance at all. However, there were not many tickets sold.

We understand that Mr. Jacobs of the Mercantile Co., was in shortly to leave town for Salt Lake has disposed of his residence to Mr. H. L. Thompson.

Mr. J. E. Lewis, of Columbia Falls, Montana, was in town this week buying furs and furs. He reports doing a good business in the south.

In another column may be seen a letter from Mr. Albert Power, who is on a mission in Belfast, Ireland, and addressed the Raymond band. No doubt it will be of interest to the boys.

A spiritual evening, under the auspices of the K. Y. P. S., will be held next Wednesday evening in the church. Subject "Life lessons from the Book of Genesis."

We understand that Mr. W. Yenney and family are shortly to leave town for British Columbia. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Yenney success, and their many friends will learn with regret of their departure from town.

The services held at the Latter Day Saints church on Sunday evening, were under the auspices of the Seventies. Two solos were nicely rendered by Miss P. Young, and Miss Anderson. A very brilliant discourse was delivered by Mr. J. P. Low.

On the front page may be seen a report of the Calgary Seed fair to be held in that city next month. Special railway rates have been secured by the department and we hope the farmers in the south will take advantage of this and put up good exhibits.

There is to be a musical festival held in Nanton on March 24. The competition is open to amateurs, residents of Alberta south of Calgary, with the exception of Lethbridge and Calgary. The program includes choruses, quartets, duets and solos. The prizes are beautiful medals.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams left last Saturday for Vancouver where they will reside for the winter. Mr. Williams was connected with the Knight Sugar Co. for some months, and is also a member of McDuffee Bros. Drug Co. Mr. and Mrs. Williams made many friends during their stay in town.

A big first class show is billed for Raymond about the middle of February. We are informed there are about 16 people in the make-up, and it will be the best. Keep your eye on the date.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening of the school board. The members decided to get an estimate of the cost of a 12 roomed school house so as to give the ratepayers a more exact cost, and thus show them their standing, when the vote takes place for the issue of new additional debentures.

The Y. P. S. had a very interesting program on Wednesday evening. The topic was missions in India. Essays were read by Miss Munro and Mr. Hayes. Songs and selections were given by Miss Ada and Blanche Collett and Mrs. J. J. Cameron. A short address was delivered by the pastor.

Under the direction of Mr. Uriel O'Brien, a prize two step dance is to be given in the assembly hall, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 3rd. Each town represented will have the privilege of selecting one or more judges to judge the contest. The dancing commences at 8.30 sharp, and the prize two step at 10.30. The tickets will be the usual price, and no doubt a large crowd will be present. This promise to be one of the best dances of the season. The O'Brien orchestra will be in attendance.

Roller skating is the craze of Raymond young people at present, and each night the rink is open large crowds assemble to join in the sport. We might say that there are not many towns in this section are able to maintain such enjoyment for it, people play, and when we consider the fact, the management are to be congratulated. The floor is in perfect condition and every effort is put forth by the management to make the young people happy. There is no skating this evening but we understand it is open tomorrow evening.

FOR SALE.

One Piano, One Side Folding Bed, One Book Case, One Folding Bed, One Refrigerator, One Remington Typewriter, 14 inch Carriage with Tabulator, One Parrot and Cage, Two Hanging Lamps, Will trade Piano for Team Good work Horses,

W. YENNEY

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may receive immediately and without cost, an opinion as to whether or not it is new, and if so, how it can be patented. We also advise inventors as to the best method of securing a patent, and the best time to apply. Our office is in the heart of the city, and we are in communication with the Patent Office at Washington, D.C.

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RAYMOND STUDIO

Will be open after this week every

FRIADY & SATURDAY

High class Portraiture and General

Photographic Work.

HANDFORD & ASKEY.

SKATING RULES.

1. At the close of each Session kindly buckle skates together and return same to skate room. This is necessary to avoid mixing of sizes.

2. Gentlemen will please skate with hats removed.

3. Fast skating, objectionable language or boisterous conduct will not be tolerated and the management reserves the right to return the price of admission and eject any person not complying with the rules of the rink.

4. The use of tobacco and liquor in any form is prohibited.

5. The skating floor is reserved solely for those purchasing both skate and admission tickets. Admission tickets admit to balcony only.

6. Announcements by the floor manager will be preceded by the ringing of a gong, the signal for all to stop skating.

7. Requests and announcements by the floor manager are expected to be cheerfully and pleasantly complied with.

8. Prompt compliance with the rules will add greatly to the pleasure of the rink patrons.

9. Hats and wearing apparel checked at the ice. The management will not assume responsibility for loss of valuables.

10. Only private skates permitted on the floor being the Richardson file roller furnished at cost by the management which will be kept in lock free.

11. The management does not assume any liability for accidents to skaters.

12. Skaters will be held responsible for damage to skates beyond reasonable wear and tear.

13. Kindly report to the manager any complaints or incivility on the part of any employee of the company.

14. Skaters who have been fitted up with skates by the management, and who are not wearing them, will be ejected from the rink.

15. The management reserves the right to refuse admission to any one.

SKATE SIZES.

NOTE—Roller skates are made in various sizes to fit any shoe, when applying for same at skate room or from skate boys, the following information will be of service. One size smaller skate than the shoe worn is usually preferred. Skate keys (attached to chains) will be found conveniently located on rink seats.

OLD CHIEF CAFE

L. H. Rose & C. D. Fox, Props.

Hot Pies of All Kinds.

Pork Pies, 10 c
Beef " 10 c
Kidney " 10 c

Apple and Mince Pies 5 c each

Tea, Coffee and Cucca, 5 c per cup

First class Meal 35 c

Fresh Bread and Pastry Every Day.

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING SALE

The Great Money Saving Event of the Season

25 Per Cent. Off or One Quarter

On all Clothing, Shoes, Fur Coats, Furnishings, Rubber Goods, Dress Goods, Underwear in fact every article in our Dry Goods Dept. is included in this Mammoth Sale.

Have decided to include Furniture, Springs and Mattresses.

Sale Closes Saturday, January 23rd.

Raymond Mercantile Company LIMITED

Annual Jany. Sale.

Every January we have put on a CLEARING SALE This Year We are offering Greater BARGAINS than ever.

Sale Commences Jany. 16th, and closes Jany. 30th.

Mens Boys & Youths Clothing, 25 p.c. off

Mens Hats & Caps, Lined Mitts & Gloves, Ladies Collars and Belts, Entire Stock of Felt Goods and Furs. 20 p.c. discount.

Ladies Coats and Waists, 33! off.

25 DRESS LENGTHS in Brown Navy Blue Green & Mixed Colors All beautiful New Goods in the Latest Diagonal effect ranging from \$5.60 to \$12.00 25 p.c. off.

A Large range of Winter Dress Goods All New 25 per cent off.
DRESS CINGHAMS Regular 15 20 and 250 Now 12 1/2 18 220
PRINTS in Light and Dark Colors Regular 12 1/2 and 16 Now 10 and 12 1/2.
OUTING FLANNEL 10 12 and 20 Now 8 10 15c

This is the Great Money-saving Sale of the Season-

KING BROS.